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PERFORMANCE GOALS AND RESULTS

PERFORMANCE GOALS AND RESULTS

As discussed under the section detailing the Department's Strategic Planning Process, GPRA requires agencies to develop and institutionalize processes to plan for and measure their mission performance. The Department prepared its FY 1999 Annual Program Performance Report (APPR) that will be forwarded to OMB by March 31, 2000. Certain goals and performance measures that are considered to be critical to the Department were selected to be included in this Accountability Report. Hence, this report does not include all the Department's goals and performance measures that are included in the FY 1999 APPR.

The performance goals and results will be categorized under each of the Department's Strategic Goals that it supports. They are summarized below:

FY 1999 PERFORMANCE SCORECARD SUMMARY

Bureau Goal	Performance Measures	Target*		Performance	
		Met	Other	Plan	Actual
Strategic Goal 1: Expand Economic Growth, Trade, and Prosperity					
BXA: Restructure export controls for the 21 st century	Number of high risk transactions deterred	✓		504	1,160
	Average processing time for license applications		✓	33 days	40 days
EDA: Create jobs and private enterprise in economically distressed communities	Number of permanent jobs created or retained in distressed communities as a result of EDA grants		✓	N/A	N/A
	Percent of public works and economic development facilities, including revolving loan fund grants awarded in areas of highest distress	✓		19%	36%
EDA: Build local capacity to achieve and sustain economic growth	Percent of local technical assistance and economic adjustment strategy grants awarded in areas of highest distress	✓		19%	31%
ITA: Implement the President's national export strategy	Number of New-to-Market firms (NTMs)	✓		45,919	67,835
ESA: Provide timely and relevant economic data	Percentage of scheduled releases issued on time	✓		100%	100%
ESA: Provide accurate, timely, and relevant demographic data	Annual reduction from time of data collection to data releases for selected household surveys	✓		5 %	9 %
Strategic Goal 2: Stimulate Innovation for American Competitiveness					
PTO: Grant exclusive rights, for limited times, to inventors for their discoveries	Average cycle time of inventions processed		✓	10.9 months	12.9 months
PTO: Enhance trademark protection	Pendency time to first action		✓	3.9 months	4.6 months
NIST/TA: Improve the technological capability, productivity, and competitiveness of small manufacturers	Increased sales attributed to MEP assistance		✓	\$443 million	N/A

Bureau Goal	Performance Measures	Target*		Performance	
		Met	Other	Plan	Actual
NIST/TA: Assure and improve measurements and standards	Number of items calibrated	✓		3,375	3,118
NIST/TA: Accelerate technological innovation and the development of new technologies that underpin future economic growth	Cumulative number of technologies under commercialization		✓	120	N/A
	Cumulative number of patents filed		✓	640	N/A
NTIA: Advance public interest in telecommunications, mass media, and information	Increase internet accessibility and use		✓	N/A	26%
NTIA: Promote the availability and sources of advanced telecommunications and information services	Number of models/grants available for non-profit or public sector organizations		✓	50	43
NTIA: Ensure radio spectrum assignments provide the greatest benefit to all people	Number of authorized spectrum assignments	✓		440,000	437,313
Strategic Goal 3: Advance Sustainable Economic Development					
NOAA: Implement seasonal to interannual climate forecasts	ENSO forecasts accuracy (correlation)	✓		.85	.85
	US temperature – skill score	✓		20	24
NOAA: Advance short-term warning and forecast services	Increase lead time and accuracy for severe weather warnings for Tornadoes	✓		11 min / 70%	12 min / 70%
	Increase lead time and accuracy for severe weather warnings for flash floods		✓	54 min / 85%	41min / 83%
	Increase lead time (hours) of warnings for Hurricanes		✓	N/A	23 hours
NOAA: Build sustainable fisheries	Percent of stocks assessed (of 201 identified)	✓		79	79
	Number of fishery management plans with access controls implemented (of 39 FMPs)	✓		27	27
NOAA: Recover protected species	Number of species with status improved (annual)	✓		15	15
NOAA: Sustain healthy coasts	Number of acres of coastal habitat restored	✓		43,000	43,000

* Target met – within 10% of the target or above.
Other – Performance either substantially met (75% to 89% of the target) or due to timing differences, the data is not available. See detailed analysis.

In accordance with the requirements of GPRA, we are committed to ensuring that reported performance information is accurate and based on reliable information. We are constantly seeking to improve our data collection and monitoring techniques. Current verification methods utilized by the Department include the following:

- Traditional reviews and audits by the OIG and GAO that may identify issues.
- Internal program evaluations and management reviews conducted by the Department.
- Review of GPRA reports by Departmental Management.

Other information relating to data verification is included where appropriate with the performance measures listed below.

STRATEGIC GOAL 1:

EXPAND ECONOMIC GROWTH, TRADE, AND PROSPERITY

BXA GOAL

RESTRUCTURE EXPORT CONTROLS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

This goal supports the Department's vision to build for the future and to promote U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace by:

- strengthening and safeguarding the nation's economic infrastructure
- improving the competitiveness of U.S. companies through prompt export licensing decisions
- ensuring that sensitive technologies are not inappropriately transferred outside the United States
- helping create a level playing field by lobbying for equitable international systems of export controls.

It is important that we streamline the application processing system and that we educate U.S. exporters about the Export Administration Act and the Export Administration Regulations. By doing so we will create a more effective control system, reduce illegal transactions, and make U.S. exporters more competitive in the global marketplace by reducing transaction times and costs. It is also important that we encourage the introduction overseas of export control systems to end the harmful oversupply of controlled commodities.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE

NUMBER OF HIGH RISK TRANSACTIONS DETERRED

The BXA applies a careful risk assessment to the review of export license applications. Specifically, we review applications for high-risk transactions based on the control number, the reasons for the control (e.g., national security, foreign policy, or antiterrorism), the end user, and the proposed end-use. We crosscheck our control lists to determine if any of the parties to the transaction are denied or listed entities. In most cases we also refer the case to other agencies for additional review as well to help us determine the possibility that the export will be used for a purpose other than that stated or contrary to U.S. policy. We additionally consider such factors as the likelihood of diversion, the practices of the end user, and the inability or unwillingness of the exporter to agree to certain conditions that we may require for the transaction to be approved.

Data Validation and Verification

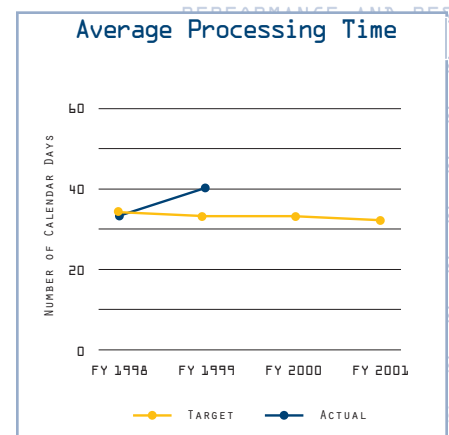
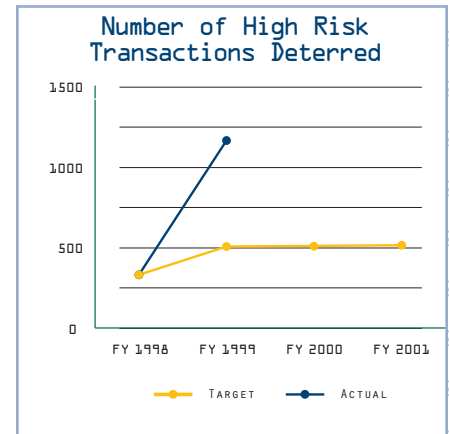
FY 1999 Target	504
FY 1999 Result	1,160
FY 2000 Target	508
Analysis	Target was exceeded by 130 percent, primarily due to sanctions imposed on India. Of the 1,160 license applications rejected during FY 1999, 86 percent involved India.
Source/Verification	ECASS (Export Control Automated Support System). The system contains appropriate systems edits. BXA plans to establish a data validation methodology in FY 2000.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE AVERAGE PROCESSING TIME FOR LICENSE APPLICATIONS

This measure reflects the average number of calendar days that elapsed between registration and final action for all license applications processed during the fiscal year, regardless of the date received. By reducing processing time we can help reduce time-to-market, thereby assisting revenue flow, minimizing storage costs, and aiding the competitiveness of U.S. exporters in the international market.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	33
FY 1999 Result	40
FY 2000 Target	33
Analysis	Target was substantially met by approximately 80 percent. The increase in average processing time to 40 days is due to: (1) the intelligence review period (average 17 days for the fiscal year); (2) an increase in license applications and National Defense Authorization Act notifications; (3) a significant increase in referral cases, which had an average processing time of 43 days; and (4) the fact that most cases incurred conditions that required additional time to craft workable agreements between the exporter, BXA, and other Government agencies.
Source/Verification	ECASS (Export Control Automated Support Systems). The System contains appropriate system edits. BXA plans to establish a data validation methodology in FY 2000.

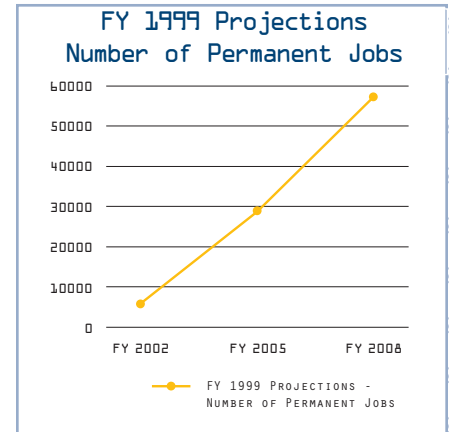


PERFORMANCE MEASURE
NUMBER OF PERMANENT JOBS CREATED OR RETAINED
IN DISTRESSED COMMUNITIES AS A RESULT OF
EDA GRANTS (LONG-TERM OUTCOME MEASURE)

Recent evaluations show that EDA public works and RLF projects generate significant results within three years of grant approval and that these results typically double over the next six years. Based on these findings, the EDA requires grantees to report results at three, six, and nine years following the grant award.

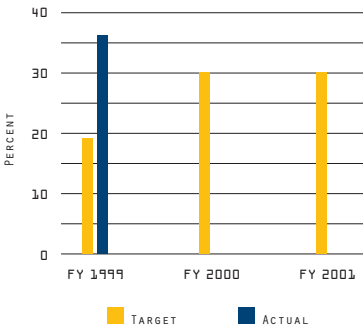
Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	FY 1999 grantees will begin reporting in FY 2002. Estimated projections begin in FY 2002 with 5,698 jobs, followed in FY 2005 with 28,492 jobs, with full realization of EDA investments in FY 2008 with 56,983 jobs from FY 1999 funding.
FY 1999 Result	The results of FY 1999 funding will be first reported in FY 2002.
FY 2000 Target	FY 2000 grantees will begin reporting in FY 2003. Estimated projections begin in FY 2003 with 5,651 jobs, followed in FY 2006 with 28,254 jobs, with full realization of EDA investments in FY 2009 with 56,509 jobs from FY 2000 funding.
Analysis	EDA projections for FY 1999 performance are based on findings from previous evaluations conducted by Rutgers University. The number of permanent jobs created through FY 1999 construction and RLF funding will be direct jobs created, with an additional discounting for external factors.
Source/Verification	The EDA conducts pilot reviews of past investments to test performance projections, and to provide training. EDA also conducts periodic performance reviews and site visits to verify their data. During FY 1999, EDA conducted a pilot review of 58 construction projects and 44 RLF projects that were approved in FY 1993. EDA is currently developing an on-line extranet demonstration pilot, that will allow grantees to input directly into EDA's OPCS System for construction grant performance data.



INTERIM PERFORMANCE MEASURE
PERCENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES, INCLUDING RLF GRANTS,
AWARDED IN AREAS OF HIGHEST DISTRESS

Percent of Public Works
& Economic Development
Facilities Grants Awarded in
Areas of Highest Distress



Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	19%
FY 1999 Result	36%
FY 2000 Target	30%
Analysis	Target exceeded by 89 percent. FY 2000 and FY 2001 targets have been increased by 50 percent based on FY 1999 performance. The areas of highest distress are defined as those areas where the 24-month unemployment rate is at least 180 percent of the national average or per capita income is not more than 60 percent of the national average. Disaster areas and Indian tribes are also characterized as being of high distress.

Source/Verification Statistical data is based on Bureau of Labor 24-month unemployment data and 1990 census per capita income. Data for this measure is housed in EDA's OPCS Database. EDA will sample projects periodically to ensure accurate reporting.

EDA GOAL
BUILD LOCAL CAPACITY TO ACHIEVE
AND SUSTAIN ECONOMIC GROWTH

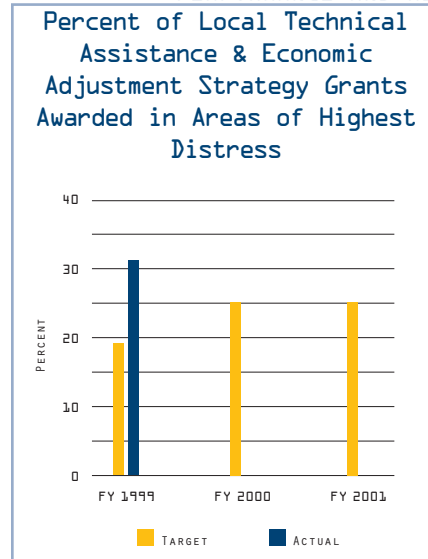


Economic development is both a local process and a broader national one. At the local level, EDA seeks to help distressed communities identify and overcome the barriers that inhibit economic growth. EDA contributes to this objective by assisting local planning efforts and supporting long-term partnerships between state, regional organizations, and local communities. EDA's goal of assisting distressed communities with strategic planning and investment activities helps communities set priorities and determine the viability of projects. This results in a leverage of outside resources to improve their local economy and sustain long-term economic growth. Recent evaluations of the EDA's public works and defense adjustment programs indicate that EDA planning and technical assistance is a critical component in the success of infrastructure and RLF projects.

INTERIM PERFORMANCE MEASURE PERCENT OF LOCAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT STRATEGY GRANTS AWARDED IN AREAS OF HIGHEST DISTRESS

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	19%
FY 1999 Result	31%
FY 2000 Target	25%
Analysis	Target exceeded by 63 percent. FY 2000 and FY 2001 targets have been increased by 25 percent based on FY 1999 performance. The areas of highest distress are defined as those areas where the 24-month unemployment rate is at least 180 percent of the national average or per capita income is not more than 60 percent of the national average.
Source/Verification	Statistical data is based on Bureau of Labor 24-month unemployment data and 1990 census per capita income. Data for this measure is housed in EDA's OPCS Database. EDA will sample projects quarterly to ensure accurate reporting.



ITA GOAL IMPLEMENT THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL EXPORT STRATEGY IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE TRADE PROMOTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

This goal directly supports the objective of broadening trade by placing the ITA as the lead agency in the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC). The TPCC comprises 20 Federal agencies working to implement the President's mandate to "Streamline, simplify, and better focus U.S. trade and export promotion programs."

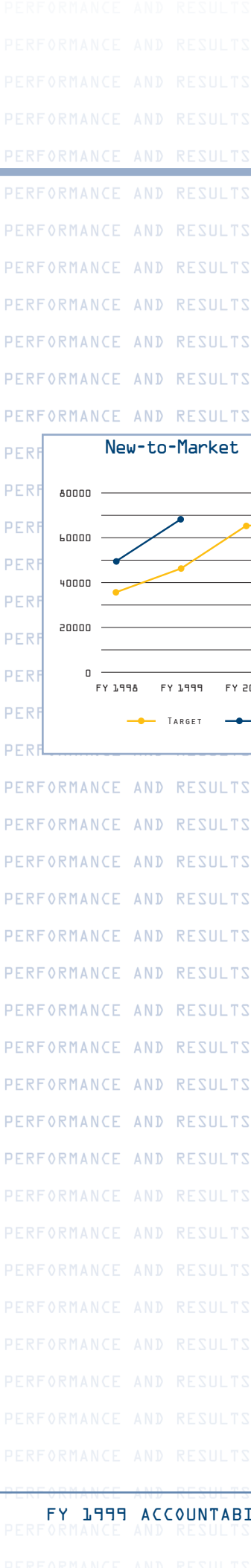
PERFORMANCE MEASURE NUMBER OF NEW-TO-MARKET FIRMS

The emergence of New-to-Market Firms (NTMs) is an intuitive indication that the ITA is achieving an increase in the overall dollar value of U.S. exports. It is extremely difficult to track the actual dollar value of exports supported by the U. S. and



New-to-Market

Fiscal Year	Actual	Target
FY 1998	48,000	36,000
FY 1999	68,000	46,000
FY 2000	-	64,000



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FY 1998	48,000	36,000
FY 1999	68,000	46,000
FY 2000	-	64,000

New-to-Market

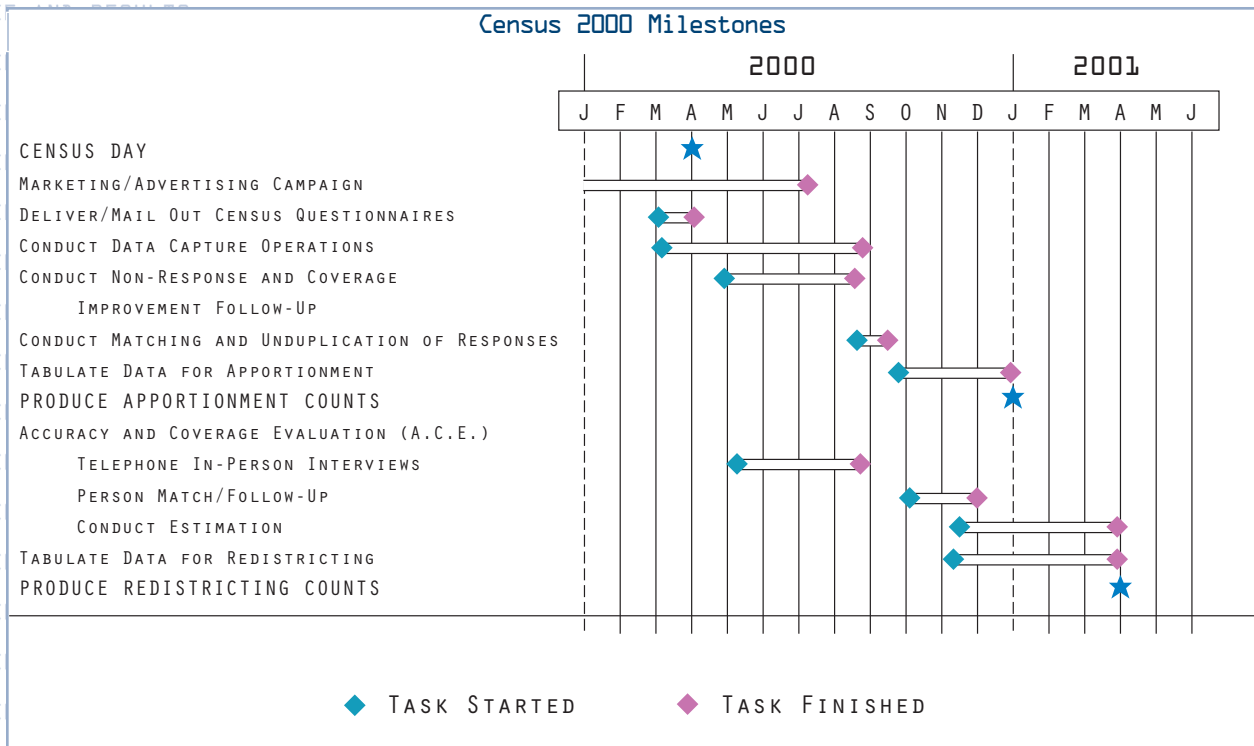
Fiscal Year	Actual	Target
FY 1998	48,000	36,000
FY 1999	68,000	46,000
FY 2000	-	64,000

ESA (CENSUS) GOAL CONDUCT AN ACCURATE, TIMELY, RELEVANT AND COST-EFFECTIVE DECENNIAL CENSUS

Improving data quality is fundamental to the Secretarial objective of enhancing our Nation's statistical infrastructure. Census has been designated a High-Impact Agency by the National Partnership for Reinvention of Government (NPR). The Bureau of the Census' NPR quality goal for Census 2000 will be achieved by executing the most complete and accurate census possible. In January 1999, the Supreme Court ruled in Department of Commerce v. United States House of Representatives that the Census Act prohibits the Census Bureau from using statistical sampling in the Decennial Census to determine the population for congressional apportionment purposes. In response, the Census Bureau revised the plan for Census 2000 and will use traditional census taking methods to produce apportionment counts by December 31, 2000. This resulted in a budget request for an additional \$1.7 billion for FY 2000. This includes funding for increased coverage improvement programs and extensive quality assurance to ensure that the data collected are accurate. These plans were developed taking into account past experience with the effectiveness of various programs. Programs with demonstrated effectiveness were included. Ineffective or error prone methodologies were not. In their decision, however, the Supreme Court went on to say that the use of statistical sampling is lawful for purposes other than apportionment. The Census Bureau will therefore conduct an Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation Survey at the conclusion of the first phase of the census using modern statistical sampling techniques in order to produce more accurate and complete numbers. The Census Bureau expects to have these statistically corrected numbers ready by April 1, 2001, and plans to make the more accurate census counts available in a form that allows states to use them for redistricting purposes. These more accurate counts can also be used for determining the allocation of federal funds, and for ongoing statistical and programmatic purposes.



There is no performance measure applicable in FY 1999 for this goal. However, due to the importance and FY 1999 efforts toward this goal, we believed a discussion of our approach should be included. To meet the Decennial challenge, the Department has established the following aggressive schedule for conducting the 2000 Census:



ESA (BEA) GOAL PROVIDE TIMELY AND RELEVANT ECONOMIC DATA

Accurate measures of our nation's economic activity are critical to the ability of businesses, individuals, and government to make sound economic decisions. The success of the BEA and Census is measured by public trust in the quality of their data. In addition to producing accurate data, however, the BEA and the Bureau of the Census must also be able to quickly disseminate those data. Both bureaus therefore strive to release their estimates as fast as possible, and they measure their success in this area by publishing and maintaining a schedule of future release dates.

The BEA additionally uses customer satisfaction as a measure of the success of its programs.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED RELEASES ISSUED ON TIME

Providing relevant economic data in a timely manner supports the Secretary's initiative to enhance the nation's statistical infrastructure. It is vital that meaningful economic data be made promptly available to the business people, policymakers, and ordinary citizens who rely on them to make informed decisions.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	100%
FY 1999 Result	100%
FY 2000 Target	100%
Analysis	Target met
Source/Verification	Annual schedule of BEA release dates as published in the Survey of Current Business, and BEA records of actual release dates. Scheduled and actual release dates are a matter of public record.

ESA (CENSUS) GOAL PROVIDE ACCURATE, TIMELY, AND RELEVANT DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Accurate measures of our Nation's demographic composition are critical to the efficient allocation of resources through governmental appropriation and private markets. Providing relevant demographic data in a timely manner supports the Secretary's initiative to enhance the country's statistical infrastructure. The scope of Census' information collection activities is unmatched and not easily replicated. It is vital that the most meaningful demographic data be promptly available to policy makers, stakeholders, and data users who depend on that information to make important and critical decisions.

Percentage of Scheduled Releases Issued on Time

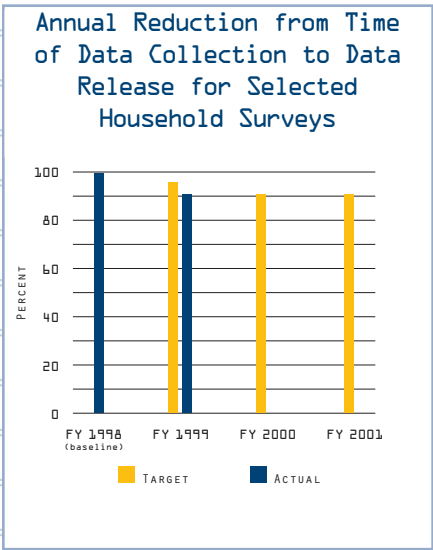
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual
1998	100%	100%
1999	100%	100%
2000	100%	TBD
2001	100%	TBD
2002	100%	TBD

PERFORMANCE MEASURE
ANNUAL REDUCTION FROM TIME OF DATA COLLECTION
TO DATA RELEASE FOR SELECTED HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

Many long-standing household surveys have reached optimal release times, e.g., the monthly Current Population and Housing Vacancy Surveys. This measure addresses newer surveys and survey supplements, such as the Survey Income and Program Participation and the Survey of Program Dynamics.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	5%
FY 1999 Result	9%
FY 2000 Target	Maintain decrease
Analysis	Target met. The FY 1999 target was to reduce release time to 95 percent of the FY 1998 actual release time baseline; a reduction of 5 percent. Actual FY 1999 performance was 91 percent of the FY 1998 baseline; a reduction of 9 percent.
Source/Verification	Data collection dates are published in advance and set the baseline for release dates. Performance is assessed by comparing the time to release with past release times.



STRATEGIC GOAL 2: STIMULATE INNOVATION FOR AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS

PTO GOAL GRANT EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS, FOR LIMITED TIMES, TO INVENTORS FOR THEIR DISCOVERIES

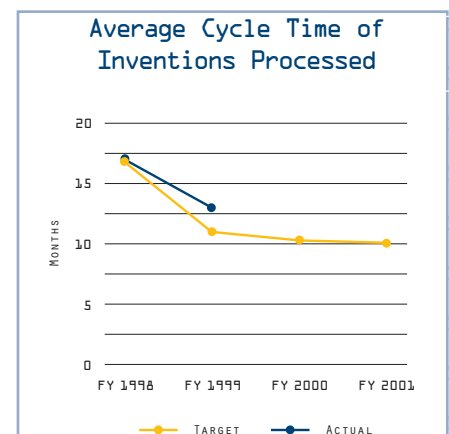
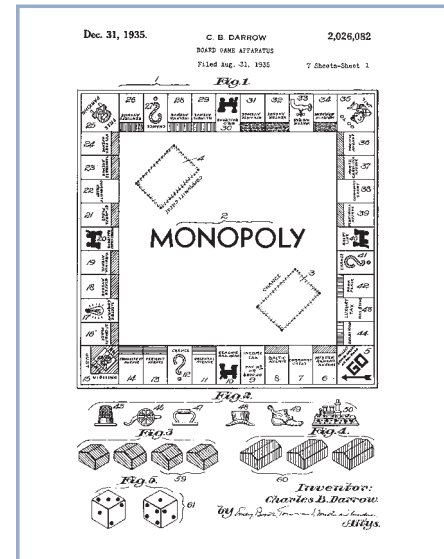
A PTO decision on patentability must be made quickly and must be of high quality, because it influences investment, development, and marketing strategies and ultimately the financial viability of U.S. businesses. In support of the Secretary's E-Commerce initiative, the PTO is accelerating the electronic processing of patent applications.

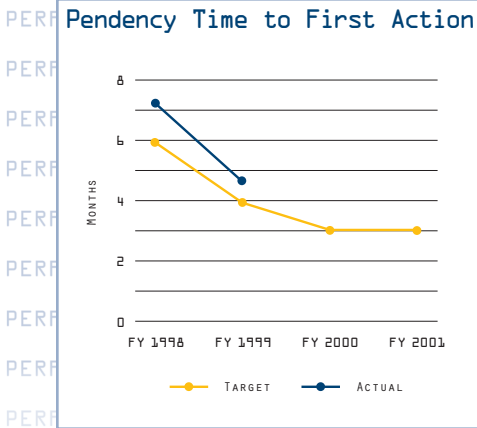
PERFORMANCE MEASURE AVERAGE CYCLE TIME OF INVENTIONS PROCESSED

To provide our customers with high-quality service, by 2003, PTO will reduce its patent processing time, or cycle time, for original inventors to 10 months from the time PTO receives an application to the time when PTO issues the patent or the inventor abandons the application.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	10.9 months
FY 1999 Result	12.9 months
FY 2000 Target	10.2 months
Analysis	Target was substantially met by over 80 percent. Reengineering the publication process is taking longer than planned. As a result, reductions in cycle time did not materialize as expected in FY 1999. The PTO has also instituted plans to hire extra staff to meet its increasing workload. In addition, PTO plans to achieve the target in the future with reengineering, automation changes and hiring to meet increased workloads, to the extent funds are available.
Source/Verification	Patent Application Locator and Monitoring (PALM) System.





PTO GOAL ENHANCE TRADEMARK PROTECTION



The PTO is committed to reducing trademark processing time and to containing the cost of the process, in order that customers gain the greatest advantage from their trademarks. To achieve these goals, we provide customers with the option to file applications and related papers electronically on the PTO Internet site. We ultimately expect to transform trademark processing into a fully electronic operation in support of the Secretary's E-Commerce initiative.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE PENDENCY TIME TO FIRST ACTION

In FY 1999, PTO focused examiner activities on examining new applications because the examiner's first action gives applicants the first indication that their trademarks may be registered, and businesses can use this information to make decisions on commercializing their products.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	3.9 months
FY 1999 Result	4.6 months
FY 2000 Target	3.0 months
Analysis	Target was substantially met by over 80 percent. We succeeded in reducing pendency time by 36 percent from the FY 1998 level, but new applications exceeded expectations. In addition, PTO plans to achieve the target in the future with reengineering, automation changes and hiring to meet increased workloads, to the extent funds are available.

Source/Verification Trademark Application Monitoring (TRAM) System.

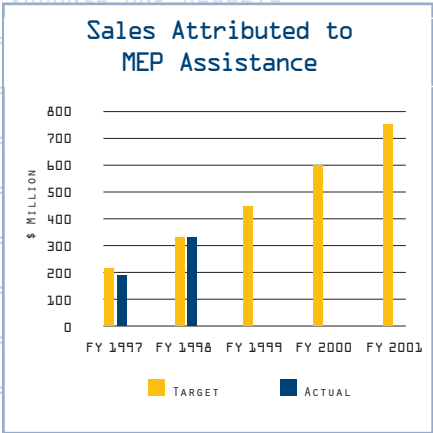
NIST/TA GOAL IMPROVE THE TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITY, PRODUCTIVITY, AND COMPETITIVENESS OF SMALL MANUFACTURERS

While the U.S. manufacturing sector as a whole is among the most productive in the world, small manufacturers in the United States consistently lag behind their larger counterparts. Large firms typically have greater financial, technical, and human resources available for production modernization and continuous performance improvement. The nation's nearly 400,000 small plants and factories employ about 12 million people and account for nearly two-thirds of all manufacturing jobs, producing intermediate parts and equipment that contribute substantially to the value of finished products. This pervasive role of small firms in the manufacturing supply chain means that the future productivity of our overall supply base will rest largely on the ability of small firms to improve their quality, raise their efficiency, and lower their costs.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE INCREASED SALES ATTRIBUTED TO MEP ASSISTANCE

The comparatively low productivity growth of small U.S. firms can be attributed to numerous factors, including technical, cost, and information barriers. Through the manufacturing extension partnership (MEP) program, NIST helps to overcome these barriers by providing information, decision support, and implementation assistance in adopting new and more advanced manufacturing technologies, techniques, and business practices.





Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	\$443 million
FY 1999 Result	FY 1999 data not available until October 2000 due to survey and data collection requirements. FY 1998 actual of \$327million was slightly less than 100 percent of the target
FY 2000 Target	\$595 million
Analysis	FY 1998 variance not significant. We must continue to improve the breadth of coverage, service mix, network capabilities, and efficiency and effectiveness to realize a greater impact on sales and other competitiveness indicators.
Source/Verification	MEP centers submit activity data reports to the Bureau of the Census, which uses these reports to plan and conduct surveys of MEP clients. Internal verification includes review by the NIST Director’s office.

**NIST/TA GOAL
ASSURE AND IMPROVE MEASUREMENTS
AND STANDARDS**

The NIST Measurement and Standards Laboratories (MSLs) develop and deliver measurement techniques, reference data, test methods, standards, and other types of infrastructural technologies and services that provide a foundation for industry in all stages of commerce: research, development, testing, production, and marketing. NIST laboratories also support U.S. firms in the global marketplace by working to achieve global consistency in measurement capability, testing, and standards.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE
NUMBER OF ITEMS CALIBRATED**



This measure assesses the quantity of physical measurement services provided by NIST for its customers, including calibration services, special tests, and measurement assurance programs (MAPs). NIST offers more than 500 different types of physical calibrations in areas as diverse as radiance temperature, surface finish characterization, and impedance. NIST calibration services provide the customer with direct traceability to national and international primary standards. MAPs are quality control programs for calibrating entire measurement systems. Over time, we expect to provide fewer but more highly leveraged cali-

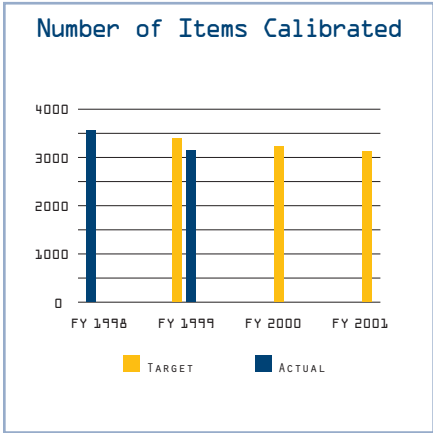
bration services. In general, economic growth depends on the commercialization of emerging technologies, and new technologies require new measurement capabilities.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	3,375
FY 1999 Result	3,118
FY 2000 Target	3,200
Analysis	Target reasonably met (within 10%)
Source/Verification	Data are collected and stored by the NIST calibration program. Internal verification includes review by NIST technology services and by the NIST Director's office.

NIST/TA GOAL
ACCELERATE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND
THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES
THAT UNDERPIN FUTURE ECONOMIC GROWTH

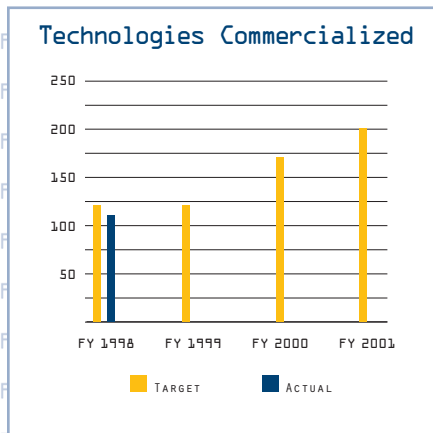
Market pressures often deter firms from investing in particular types of technology. For example, industry tends to avoid investing or significantly underinvests in enabling technologies such as infrastructural technologies, which require distinct competencies but which are broadly applied; multi-use technologies, which benefit multiple segments of an industry or group of industries; and high-potential breakthrough technologies, which typically involve risk levels and time frames that far exceed the horizons of most firms. In each of these areas, the financial and market interests of individual firms tend to produce a suboptimal level of investment for the economy and society as a whole. To address this problem, the Advanced Technology Program (ATP) works with industry to identify and promote investment in high-risk technologies with significant potential for broad-based economic benefits.



This measure tabulates the number of new technologies under commercialization that are traceable to ATP funding. Commercialization is broadly defined as any group of activities undertaken to bring products, services, and processes into commercial applications.

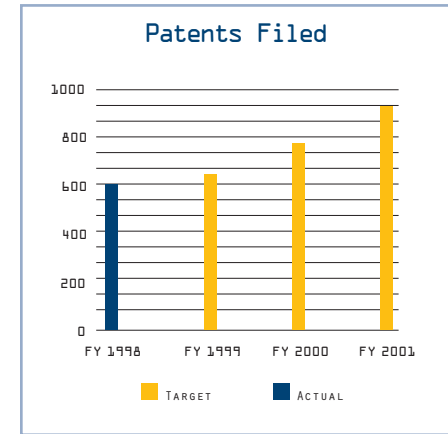
FY 1999 Target	120
FY 1999 Result	FY 1999 data not available until April 2000 due to survey and data collection requirements. FY 1998 performance was 92 percent of target.
FY 2000 Target	170
Analysis	The original FY 1999 target of 160 was reduced to 120 based on actual FY 1998 performance.
Source/Verification	The Business Reporting System (BRS) electronic survey and other telephone survey instruments provide a standardized reporting system. ATP's BRS has been evaluated by external auditors. All ATP reports using BRS data and patent reports filed through the NIST grants office are monitored closely and are subject to extensive NIST-wide review and critique prior to being issued.

The number of patents filed represents a cumulative direct count of the number of patents filed by ATP - funded research project participants.



Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	640
FY 1999 Result	FY 1999 data not available until April 2000 due to survey requirements. FY 1998 performance level was 600 (indicator was established in the FY 1999 APPR, so no target exists for FY 1998).
FY 2000 Target	770
Analysis	The original FY 1999 target of 770 was reduced to 640 based on actual FY 1998 performance. As this measure was established for FY 1999, forecast data is not available for FY 1998 and prior.
Source/Verification	The Business Reporting System (BRS) electronic survey and other telephone survey instruments provide a standardized reporting system. ATP's BRS has been evaluated by external auditors. All ATP reports using BRS data and patent reports filed through the NIST grants office are monitored closely and are subject to extensive NIST-wide review and critique prior to being issued.

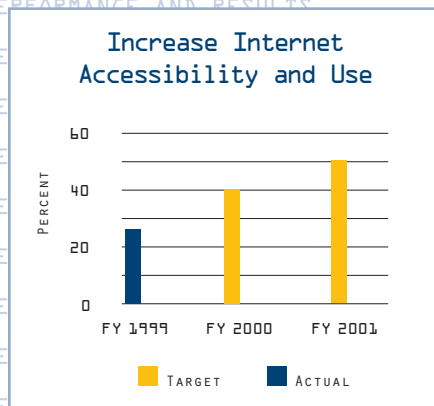


NTIA GOAL ADVANCE PUBLIC INTEREST IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS, MASS MEDIA, AND INFORMATION

Affordable access to telecommunication technology is becoming a basic necessity of a successful and productive life in all sectors of our society, including business, academia, industry, banking, and government.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE INCREASE INTERNET ACCESSIBILITY AND USE

This measure relates to the number of U.S. households that have Internet access. NTIA activities under this goal will seek to increase the number of overall households that have Internet access through participation in E-Commerce and Digital Divide-related proceedings and advocacy activities.



Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	N/A
FY 1999 Result	26%*
FY 2000 Target	40%
Analysis	There was no FY 1999 target as this measure was developed after the preparation of the FY 1999 APP.
Source/Verification	Bureau of Census, standard survey statistical techniques

**Information represents the data as of December, 1998.*

NTIA GOAL
PROMOTE THE AVAILABILITY AND SOURCES
OF ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION SERVICES

The NTIA administers a substantive grant program designed to demonstrate the benefits and applications of the next-generation Internet. This program supports the Secretary's E-Commerce initiative.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE
NUMBER OF MODELS / GRANTS AVAILABLE FOR
NONPROFIT OR PUBLIC SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS

NTIA provides matching grants to non-profit organizations for the development of leading technological or information systems. Grants are used to fund projects that improve the quality of, and the public's access to, education, health care, public safety, and other community-based services. By serving as models that can be replicated in similar communities across the country, these projects extend their benefits far beyond the communities in which they take place, and provide economic and social benefits to the Nation as a whole.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	50
FY 1999 Result	43
FY 2000 Target	50
Analysis	Target was substantially met by 86 percent. The NTIA will continue to incorporate new evaluation methods in its grant program where appropriate.
Source/Verification	Formal evaluation of contracts by NTIA staff and grantees review data.

NTIA GOAL ENSURE RADIO SPECTRUM ASSIGNMENTS PROVIDE THE GREATEST BENEFIT TO ALL PEOPLE

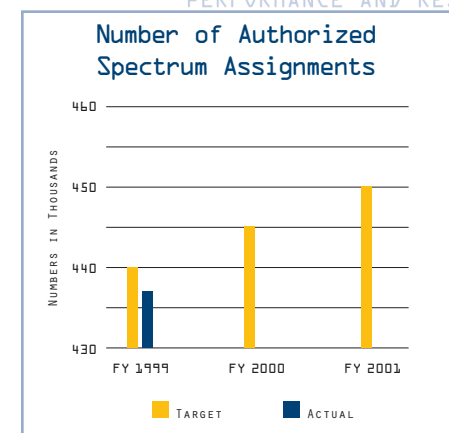
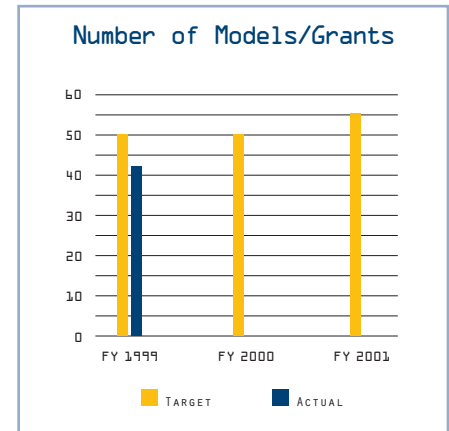
Radio spectrum is a finite resource. Government uses include communication, public safety, and national defense, and private sector uses are burgeoning. The NTIA is charged with ensuring that we get the best possible use out of the radio spectrum. We are engaged in numerous international organizations as we seek constantly to improve our management of this resource and to research new and better uses of the spectrum.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED SPECTRUM ASSIGNMENTS

NTIA's spectrum management activities are designed to establish and maintain a collaborative process with the federal agencies that depend upon the spectrum to fulfill their mission requirements.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	440,000 frequency assignments
FY 1999 Result	437,313 frequency assignments
FY 2000 Target	445,000 frequency assignments
Analysis	Target reasonably met (within 10%)
Source/Verification	Government Master File (GMF), maintained by the NTIA. The GMF has built-in checks; results are also subject to staff review.



STRATEGIC GOAL 3: ADVANCE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



NOAA GOAL IMPLEMENT SEASONAL TO INTERANNUAL CLIMATE FORECASTS

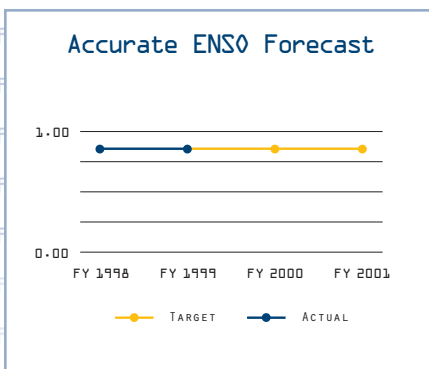
NOAA works with academic and multinational partners to provide one-year advance forecasts of global climate variability—notably El Niño—and of the consequent expected precipitation and surface temperature distributions. These long-term forecasts increase society's ability to mitigate economic losses and social disruption that might otherwise be caused by climactic phenomena.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ENSO (EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION) FORECASTS ACCURACY (CORRELATION)

This measure assesses the correlation between forecasts of sea surface temperature (based on models) and actual sea surface temperature (based on satellite and in situ observations). Improvements in forecasting ability depend upon improved observations, models, and research. Forecasts will likely be better in El Niño years than in non-El Niño years.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	0.85
FY 1999 Result	0.85
FY 2000 Target	0.85
Analysis	Target met
Source/Verification	Forecasts of sea surface temperature in a portion of the Pacific Ocean, and observations from buoys, ships, and satellites. NOAA assesses the quality of incoming data, for example, by error checking and by interstation comparison; the satellite data can be compared with the in situ data to help validate its accuracy.



PERFORMANCE MEASURE

U. S. TEMPERATURE SKILL SCORE

A temperature forecast (i.e., warmer than normal, cooler than normal, normal) score measures how much better the prediction is than the random chance of being correct. This performance measure uses a scale of -50 to +100. If forecasts merely match the accuracy of random prediction, the skill score would be 0. Anything above 0 indicates a positive skill in forecasting. Given the difficulty of making advance temperature and precipitation forecasts for specific locations, a skill score of 20 is considered good, and would indicate that the forecast was correct for almost 50 percent of locations.

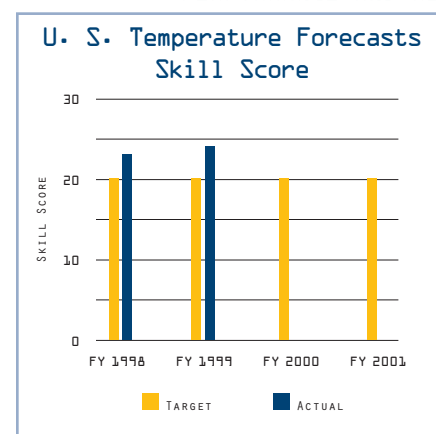
Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	20
FY 1999 Result	24
FY 2000 Target	20
Analysis	Target exceeded by 20 percent
Source/Verification	Forecast data, observations from U.S. Weather Forecast Offices (WFOs), and from a nationwide cooperative network maintained by volunteers. NOAA performs quality assurance analysis of the data both at the national and at the WFO level.

NOAA GOAL

ADVANCE SHORT-TERM WARNING AND FORECAST SERVICES

Meteorological conditions can have profound effects on human welfare and economic well-being. By improving its short-term warning and forecasting, NOAA has the capability to enhance public safety and to protect property, and thereby to influence the economic productivity of the nation.





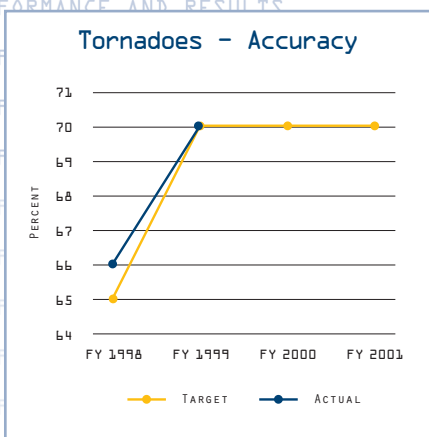
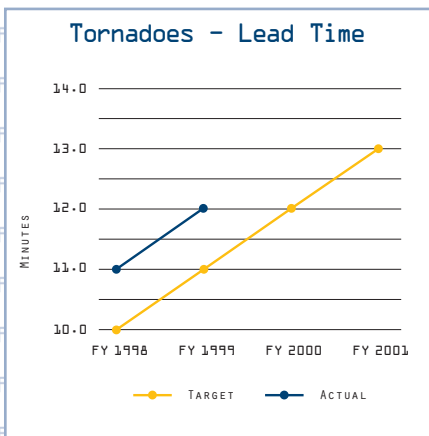
PERFORMANCE MEASURE INCREASE LEAD TIME AND ACCURACY FOR SEVERE WEATHER WARNINGS FOR TORNADOES

The lead time for a tornado warning is the time that elapses between the warning and the impact of the tornado on the area for which the warning was issued. The accuracy of the warning is measured as the number of times that a tornado strikes the area covered by a warning, expressed as a percentage of the total warnings issued.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	11 min / 70%
FY 1999 Result	12 min / 70%
FY 2000 Target	12 min / 70%
Analysis	Target met
Source/Verification	The customer service core of the NWS Office of Meteorology is responsible for validation and verification.

Quality control procedures are followed to ensure the highest possible reliability of the gathered data. Performance is assessed by comparing issued warnings with observational data from the covering NWS field office.

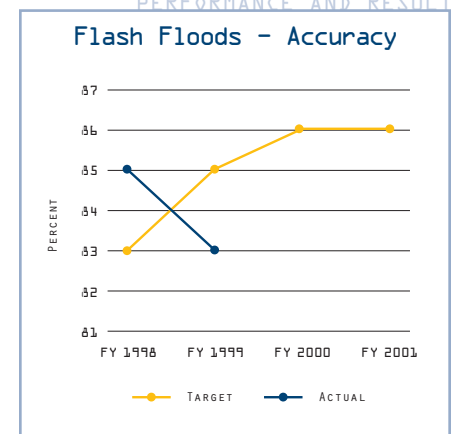
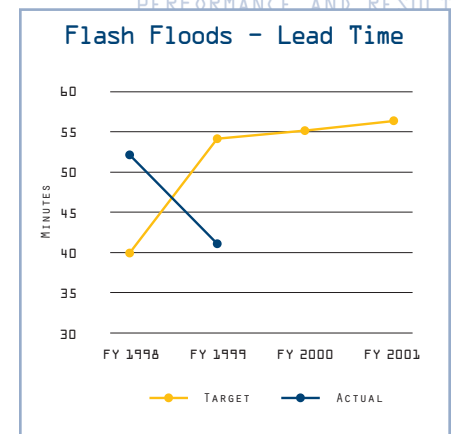


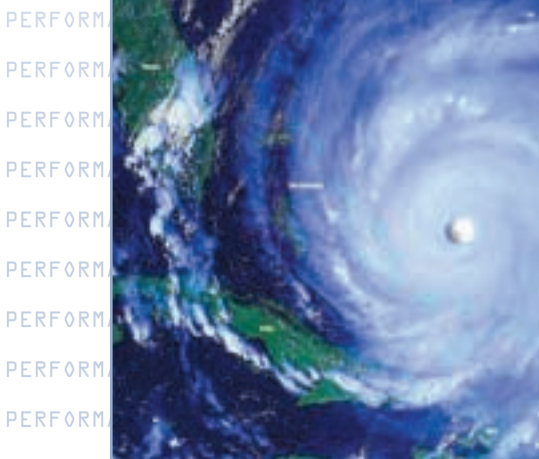
PERFORMANCE MEASURE INCREASE LEAD TIME AND ACCURACY FOR SEVERE WEATHER WARNINGS FOR FLASH FLOODS

The lead time for a flash flood warning is the time that elapses between the warning and the impact of the flash flood on the area for which the warning was issued. The accuracy of the warning is measured as the number of times that a flash flood strikes the area covered by a warning, expressed as a percentage of the total warnings issued.

Data Verification and Validation

FY 1999 Target	54 min / 85%
FY 1999 Result	41 min / 83%
FY 2000 Target	55 min / 86%
Analysis	Targets were substantially met. Lead time was 76 percent of target and accuracy was 98 percent of target. Lead times for flash floods are highly variable.
Source/Verification	The customer service core of the NWS Office of Meteorology is responsible for validation and verification. Quality control procedures are followed possible reliability of the gathered data. Performance is assessed by comparing issued warnings with observational data from the covering NWS field office.





PERFORMANCE MEASURE
INCREASE LEAD TIME (HOURS) OF
WARNINGS FOR HURRICANES

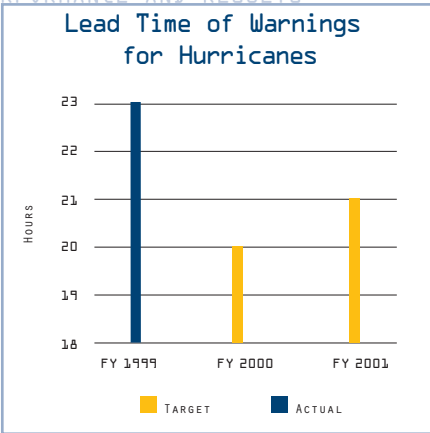
A hurricane warning is issued when hurricane force winds are predicted to affect a portion of the U. S. coastline. The lead time is critical for the evacuation of vulnerable areas.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	N/A
FY 1999 Result*	23 hours
FY 2000 Target	20 hours
Analysis	There was no target established for the 1999 hurricane season as this measure was developed after the preparation of the FY 1999 APPR.

Source/Verification The National Hurricane Center (NHC) issues a warning when hurricane conditions are expected along the coast within 24 hours. The location and timing of these warnings are based upon a number of factors, including the official NHC track forecast. The average error of the NHC track forecast for the Atlantic basin is calculated at the end of each hurricane season.

**Results for the 1999 Atlantic hurricane season which was from June 1, 1999 to November 30, 1999.*



NOAA GOAL
BUILD SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

Billions of dollars of potential earnings, thousands of jobs, and countless recreational fishing opportunities are wasted as a result of the overfishing and overcapitalization of commercial and recreational fisheries. While many fisheries are well managed, others are severely depleted or overcapitalized and must be restored and managed if they are to realize their long-term potential. Rebuilding our fisheries and reducing overcapitalization will promote the economic and biological sustainability of U.S. fishing resources. Building sustainable fisheries will in turn greatly increase the nation's wealth and quality of life.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE
PERCENTAGE OF STOCKS ASSESSED
(OF 201 IDENTIFIED)

Before NOAA can eliminate overfishing and achieve sustainable stock levels, it is necessary to first examine the stock size and age structure and the physical and biological processes that control the ecosystem dynamics.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	79
FY 1999 Result	79
FY 2000 Target	N/A - Measure will be changed for FY 2000.
Analysis	Target met
Source/Verification	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Report to Congress: Status of Fisheries of the United States. Stock assessments and peer reviews (internal and outside the agency).

PERFORMANCE MEASURE
NUMBER OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS WITH ACCESS
CONTROLS IMPLEMENTED (OF 39 FMPs)

The Magnuson-Stevens Sustainable Fisheries Act, reauthorized in 1996, requires that overfishing be eliminated within 10 years. A grace period of two years has been provided to amend the Fisheries Management Plans for overfished stocks to reflect the new law.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	27
FY 1999 Result	27
FY 2000 Target	N/A - Measure will be changed for FY 2000.
Analysis	Target met
Source/Verification	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Report to Congress: Status of Fisheries of the United States. Stock assessments and peer reviews (internal and outside the agency).

Data Validation and Verification	
FY 1999 Target	15
FY 1999 Result	15
FY 2000 Target	16
Analysis	Target met
Source/Verification	NMFS; internal peer review within NOAA; and external peer review by regional fishery councils, the National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Science, and other organizations.

NOAA GOAL SUSTAIN HEALTHY COASTS

NOAA follows three primary objectives in sustaining healthy coastal ecosystems and the communities and economics that depend on them.

These are to:

- protect, conserve, and restore coastal habitats
- promote clean coastal waters
- foster well-planned and revitalized coastal communities.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE

NUMBER OF ACRES OF COASTAL HABITAT RESTORED (CUMULATIVE)

Data Validation and Verification

FY 1999 Target	43,000
FY 1999 Result	43,000
FY 2000 Target	55,000
Analysis	Target met
Source/Verification	The NMFS, Office of Habitat Conservation and the National Ocean Service. The NMFS/Habitat Office also collects quality control data to ensure that the data used to calculate performance are accurate.

